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COUNTRY Polish-occupied Germany

SUBJECT Situation in Lower Silesia

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Glogow (B77)

1. In Glogow (pre-war population 33,495), in Lower Silesia, the greater part of the buildings were destroyed during the war. Among those that remain are the Bethanien Hospital, the Tannenberg Barracks, now occupied by Russian troops and families, and the "Wilhelm-Park-Kurhotel" (not identified), where the Polish staff has its headquarters. Rubble has been removed from the streets by German labor, but wrecked military equipment has not been cleared away.
2. A considerable number of Germans remain in the city; they are estimated at nearly thirty thousand, the great majority of whom are women and children. They include, in addition to the local population, many persons evacuated from Breslau and other cities of Silesia. There is also a refugee camp about a mile from Glogow.
3. The only factory reported in operation is a former furniture factory. Comment: Before the war there were four furniture factories in Glogow, which has been equipped with new machines and is turning out agricultural machinery. It employs some eight hundred workers, of whom 150 are former soldiers drafted by a Polish Army officer from the military hospital. Wages are stated to be forty zloty per week. The factory has been inspected occasionally by Russian commissions.

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Kladzko County

4. There is said to have been no war damage in the County of Kladzko. After the war the Russians dismantled one track of the double-track railroad lines, as well as a farm implement factory (name given as Kuhlmann) in Habelschwerdt (H32). They also removed about ninety percent of the livestock. Art treasures evacuated from Breslau to the parish church in Kamenz (H45) were removed in July 1945 by a commission from the Leningrad Academy.
5. Until the fall of 1946 there was little decline in agricultural production, as the majority of the German peasants were still living in their homes. New settlers from eastern Galicia, however, are unfamiliar with the climatic and soil conditions prevailing in the Glatz area, and a decreased production is expected in the immediate future. The principal

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decline so far has been in milk production because of the loss of cattle. The Genossenschaftsmolkerei in Habelschwerdt now produces about 2,500 liters a day (during the war 40,000 liters).

6. The smaller farms remain private property, and have been assigned to Polish settlers. In many cases three or four families have been settled together on one farm. This situation is said to have led to many quarrels over the disposal of the crops.
7. The greater part of the German rural population was expelled in September 1946, and very few Germans now remain in the County. Most of the German clergy were evacuated in the spring of 1946. During the summer and fall an attempt was made to Polonize some of the German children who were being kept in Kinderheime. Commissions from the education department of the voivodeship visited the institutions to determine the nationality of the children, and all those whose names had even a slightly Polish sound were declared to be Poles. These declarations were cancelled only upon the presentation of documentary evidence of nationality.
8. The number of Polish settlers is estimated at about 120,000, mostly peasants. (The population of the two Kreise Glatz and Habelschwerdt was 181,605 in 1939.) The Poles claim that there are less than two hundred Czechs in the area.
9. As black market prices are reported to be twice as high in Upper Silesia, and at least four times as high in Cracow and Warsaw, a large traffic has developed whereby foodstuffs are shipped east from Glatz. This frequently is done with the help of railway workers.

#### Miscellaneous

10. In country districts around Breslau it is estimated that between sixty and eighty percent of the arable land was left uncultivated in 1946. The principal reason is said to have been the destruction of the villages and the mining of the fields. The formerly very productive carp-rearing industry in Kreis Militsch was destroyed by German military action toward the end of hostilities.

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